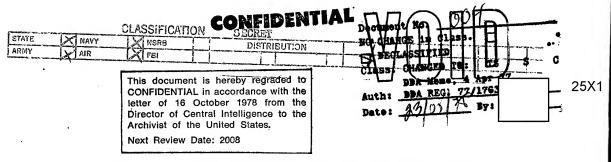
Approved For Rel	CONFERENCE OF THE STATE OF THE	REPORT	003300730004-8 REPORT NO		FLD 135
COUNTRY Poland SUBJECT Polish Artillery Ron PLACE 25X1A	ge in the Krzozy	mo Area	DATE DISTR. 3.	25X1A 00% 49 2	700
PLACE 25XTA . ACQUIRED DATE OF IN		25X1X	NO. OF ENCLS: CLISTED SELOW: SUPPLEMENT TO DEPORT NO)	
l. A large Polish crtill	STY Fines and e	RESUMPTIONS SE SOME	opinal in M		

- 1. A large Polish crtillewy range and encampment is located in the constal area between Nieborze (Norst Seebad) on the west and Kolobwzeg (Kolberg) to the east, extending through Nrzezyno (Deep) and Wustrew.
- 2. The width of this area is at most points 10 kms from the sea. The area is at one point intersected by the Rega River and includes Kamper Leke.
- 3. The permanent administrative offices and command quarters are located at linearyno (Deep), Justicov, and Mekorze. Since 1947 the area has been under the command of a Polish officer, Lajor Leon Pilezuk. His headquarters were last reported at Musticov.
- 4. During inspections and firing demonstrations the area is visited by a Soviet officer, General Grobotchynski. His headquarters are reported to be located at Wroclaw.
- 5. Installations within the area:
 - a. On the shore of Kerrer Lake, near Mustrow, three former German kydroplane hongars have been rebuilt by the Poles and are now in use.
 - b. A short distance to the northwest of Wustrow there is located a usable landing strip for fighter planes.
 - c. The landing strips and airbase at Ploty (Plathe), about 45 km. southwest of Kolobrzeg are being used by the Polish airforce in exercises with anti-circreft units at the artillery range.
 - d. Large permanent-type barracks located near Mustrow are being used by the Polish units. These barracks were built by the Germans.
- 6. Artillery practice includes firing on targets towed by aircraft, targets troops by parachute, targets towed on Kampor Lake and along the Beltie seacoast, and artillery practice on durry tanks, trucks, etc.





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- 7. At the end of June 1949, the second training group of the year arrived of the range. These units were all anti-already artillery and were scheduled to remain in the area through August 1949. This second concentration included the 63rd, 64th, and 66h anti-aircraft regiments of the 4th Corps, with headquarters at Wrodlaw. These regiments were aimed with 85 nm anti-aircraft artillery of Russian model. These anti-aircraft units were commanded by a Polish officer, Colonel Michael Zylferg.
- 8. The soldiers making up the anti-aircraft concentration at this time were of the classes of 1926 and 1927. Only a few older men were observed.

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